Johnnamerian Justice.

It certainly is an extraordinary spectacle, and we do not believe it could have occurred anywhere eise on But Lincoln knows his people well, and Seward knows them still better. They both know the substratum of knavery that underlies the character of the Vankee ration, and it is to this that they are now adpressing themselves. It is a shrewd device, and we appear it will succeed, if the Congress pass the law .are necessity of resorting to it, however, is another desperate straits to which the Yankee oces are reduced. Utterly usprincipled as Lincoln and those around him are known to be, there are yet some things which he and they would not venture to unless urged thereto by extreme necessity. They would not, for instance, do anything which must utterdairoy the credit, both at home and abroad, of the which such a law as that proposed must inevitably do. spirits. Nothing important had occurred." For no man will trust a Yankee when be knows that by investing all his money in these bonds he may cheat im ent of his due. The scheme would work admirabring it. Credit being overthrown, the machine

Lincoln must want money bad y, to propose such a relie me for raising it. He does want it badly, in spite and the boastful assertions of his Message. He not be win's it badly, but he is at a loss where to get it. The New York Tribune tells us that, during the year 1862 the Yankee nation exported \$18,000,000, and during the year 1863, \$58,000 000 more gold than it What the excess is this year we are no and, but the Pribane says it is much greater than it was list year.

BLOOD.—The Richmond Examiner

is analogus to the game of faro. Perwho have seen him playing at the latter game say and is to light a cigar, select two or three cards se, until his last cent is gone. As soon pursue the marauders, if necessary, into Cacada, and if a purse is absolutely empty he rises from his chair, a tresh cigar, takes a hig drink of brandy and rendered. walks out of the gambling bell as cool and priorbable as though nothing had happened. But mover leaves the table while there is a dollar in his Faco was Grant's bene in California, and ar will be his ruin yet, if Lee watches his game well. re to him than so many " chips," and all general has to do is to put no limit on are and he will soon sacrifice his last man as readas he has done his last cout a thousand times at fa-What commiseration does he tect for the myriads elw Lond privates under his command? Is he not to be the great Li-utenant General commanding all the armies of the United States, and must be not be and red r

the poor who need charity, the refugees should have sem all needful acts of courtery and kind-Let us all ask ourselves how we would feel if we from our homes by the yankees or by the sand them-and no one can be exempt from the this misfortune so long as the war are-und were refused common civility from the mone among whom we might take refuge ?-Any dea ht stranger is entitled to civility and kind how much more one who has been driver from his home by the common enemy of us all: and how much mere one who has been is the South Carolina papers of unkindness in the up- marine corps. The Senate then resolved itself into secret per part of that State to the refugees from the coast, session. hat nothing quite so bad as the following, which we e by from the Charleston Courier :-

A lady-a refugee from Charleston-writes to the "South Carolinian" from one of the upper Districts that the people of her neighborhood flatly refuse to sell wood to the refugees who have settled among them. She adds that see has been for many days without a log to bean, and this, too, in a house so previous to the weather that she and ker little ones have once or twice awak-ned to find their beds wet with rain and covered And nousually kind hearted gentleman dropped is upon the family one very cold morning, and seeing them without a fire, inquired the reason, as if he has advanced five miles, driving the enemy from the river thought the absence of that comfort were a matter of from his entrenchments, and forced back his right and jun choice. "We have no fuel, and can procure none | centre. either for love or money," was the reply. "Dear me!" exclaimed the visitor, "what a pity! Well I suppose I shall have to let you have one load of wood." But when this compassionate individua! got back to his own warm hearth, be discovered such an improvement in the temperature of the atmosphere, that he felt himall absolved from his promise, and the wood was nev-

The Fall of Cleburne.

A public and a braver soldier never breathed the atmay here of the battle-field than Major General Patrick Cleburne, whose tall in the fight at Harpeth Creek was approunced in the dispatches yesterday. Many yet cherish the hope that the announcement may prove premature, but we fear it is only too true. Considering the position of the two armies by the last official dispatches, the locality of the reported battle, and the time given of the occurrence, we are inclined to credit the general statement and the announcement of the death of this Levoic soldier. General Cleburne's history, civil and military, is too well known to require a biographical sketch at our hands. He was an Irishman by ourse, and a Southerner by adoption—a soldier from choice and by education. He served when quite a yourn in the British service, where was inculcated those soldierly qualities of discipline and training which have rendered him distinguished in the present war. When be first emigrated to this country he settled in Arkansas, where he studied and practiced law, and in that exiship with the present Major General T. C. Hind-

war commenced, he enlisted as a private, Was made Captain of his company, was afterwards elecand Colonel of his regiment, and from one grade to another gradually rose to the eminent position he held at the time of his tail. Among his cotemporaries he was distinguished for soldierly qualities, and for a correctals of judgment in the council of war and upon the and of action, which gave his opinion great weight and lineace. He endeared himself to his devoted treops, and was the admiration and respect of every soldier in the army, by his attention to their general welfare and his gallant bearing upon the field, and his cool, indepid behavior in the hour of battle. The country bas not sustained a greater loss since the death of the lamented Jackson. The army of Tennessee mourns the was 227. loss of its right arm, which has twice saved it from disas cr. The Confederacy weeps over the heroic form of ber adopted son .- Mont. Mail.

THE OLD ISSUE -We again remind our readers of the approach of the period when the Old Issue of Treasmy Noves will become worthless. Unly sixteen days rumain in which they can be converted into the New sue. There was an indication that Congress might Pass - law to extend the time, but as nothing concluwe has been done to that effect, and as Congress will received by the Whig. disabilities take a recess in a few days till after the 1st are paid to us daily. It might be well for those who and considerable amounts to follow the example of a gentleman in an adjoining county who has just sent \$11,000 of them to be invested in the untaxable 6 percat. Confederate bonds, the most desirable description of Confederate securities, as we think.

Fayette. Observer, 15th inst.

" LOVE RULES THE CAMP."-Under the above cap ion, a Savannah paper contains letters from Captain Halch (Confederate) and Colonel Mulford (Federal) to a young lady ip Savannah, from which it appears that if lovers have their troubles, there are also those who, even amid the scenes of war, wish them well. The lady had sent some "verses and flowers" to the object of her solicitude, then a prisoner at the North. This seemed like unsubstantial fare to a hungry man; but it proved to him a "sesame" to the comforts of home and the society of his lady-love. Colonel Mulford writes to her:

"The letter containing the verses and flowers,' I delivered in person to your friend, and not only that to a strict neutrality. but I had him paroled and returned to his home, and I trust you have ere this had the pleasure of learning ter containing the flowers."-Richmond Sentinel.

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

R ICHMOND, Dec. 18th, 1864. Northern papers of Thursday last were received last

An official dispatch from Hilton Head dated the 12th says that Howard, commanding the right wing of Sherman's army, had communicated with Foster, his chief of scouts having descended Ogeechee river in a small boat, and thus made his way to our lines. He left the army on the 9th: A dispatch from Howard says: "We have met whole Yankee people, individually and collectively, with perfect success thus far. Our troops are in fine

A Nashville telegram of the 13th says Gen. Lyon was moving on Russellville.

In the U. S. Senate on the 14th Mr. Chandler offered a by at first. It would bring in a plenty of money for a series of resolutions denouncing the release of the St. Al-But very soon there would be no more money ban raiders, and authorizing the organization of an army corps for operation on the Northern frontier from incursions and rabel raiding parties.

> Mr. Chandler also introduced a series of resolutions directing the Secretary of State to demand from the British Government payment for damages sustained, and agree in full for all American vessels destroyed by piratical ships and their native land, to fear. from English ports.

In the U. S. House of Representatives the Senate bil authorizing the purchase of six revenue cutters for the Lakes was also passed in committee of the whole. Mr. Brooks made a long speech in favor of negotiations for peace, and, if possible, upon terms of lasting and hon-

norable peace; subject to the ratification by the respec-Gen. Dix has issued an order, in consequence of the discharge of the St. Alban raiders, directing the military commander on the frontier, in the event of a similar raid, to

arrested there, they are under no circumstances to be sur-

ers left the city immediately after they were discharged .charged on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction fee. Rather than the Yankees should wave their banners over the case. The result caused much excitement.

EICHMOND, Dec. 18th, 1864. Nothing of interest transpired in the Senate yesterday

In the House Mr. Turner's resolutions being the order of the day, Mr. Barkesdale's substitute was taken up. Mr. HI FUGERS .- We cannot understand the feeling mani- McMullan offered a substitute, declaring that whilst it is by people in some parts of the Confederacy not expedient or compatible with the dignity of the Conwhich prompts them to acts of unkindness to refugees. federate States to send Commissioners to Washington to per room. To the right of the fireplace hung a beautinothing else. The object of these men, heretofore, has while the railroad, as far as its military worth is conretain their own homes and properly, and that next | without delay, to some convenient point, a body of Commissioners to confer with such individuals as may be appointed by the Government of the United States. Mr. McMullan addressed the house in explanation of his

views, but before the morning hour expired the house resumed the consideration of the currency bill. Mr. Foote occupied the floor until adjournment.

Вісимонь, Dec. 19:h, 1834. The Senate has passed the House bill increasing the pay and mileage of members of Congress; also the Senate bill how much more still when the refuzees are helpless regulating the compensation of posmasters, special agents won n and children! We have seen frequent notices and route agents, and the bill to Increase the pay of the

> In the House the peace resolutions were referred to the Committee on foreign affairs. The confiscation and currency bills were further debated.

OF HOOD AT NASHVILLE.

BICHMOND, Dec. 19th, 1844. Northern papers of the 16th isst., have been received. A Nashville telegram of the 15th, says that our lines advanced and engaged the rebel line this morning. Our left occupies the same ground as in the morning, but the right

Thomas' official dispatch says: I attacked the enemy's left and centre this A. M., and drove it from the river below the city, very nearly to Franklin pike, a distance of about eight miles. I have captured Gen. Chalmer's headquarters and train, with between 800 and 1000 prisoners and sixteen pieces of artillery. I shall attack the enemy again to morrow.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES-SAILING OF A YANKER FLERT-FROM CANADA, &c.

Вісимомя, Dec. 19, 1864. Northern papers of the 17th inst. have been received. Admiral Porter's fleet, with a co-operating force under Gen. Weitzel, left Hampton Roads on Taesday. The Amersent out. Its destination is not mentioned. Butler has ac- | ly write the name of "Bachman." companied the troops.

Gen. Crittenden and staff have resigned. Their resignation has been accepted. The Attorney General of Canada has given his opinion that the decision in the case of the St. Albans raiders was

wrong. He has ordered the re-arrest of the parties. Private dispatches from Montreal say that there is a perfeet panic in Canada among the railroad managers in anticipation of non-intercourse with the United States, which is expected unless the government takes prompt action to allay the excitement on the border.

Washington telegrams say that a demand from the Brazilian government for reparation for the seizure of the profession had, previous to the struggle, formed a part- Fierida has been received, and is decidedly important .-Seward has sent a reply, and without endorsing the capure, indicates a desire to have the matter properly adjusted according to international law.

Thomas, in an official dispatch, dated Dec. 16th, P. M .. claims that the enemy has been pressed at all points in his line of retreat to Brantwood Hill. He also claims the capture of a large number of pr soners and several pieces of artillery; and says that he has ordered the pursuit to be continued at daylight. The woods, fields and entrenchments are filled with the enemy's small arms, abandoned in their reireat.

The Federal less does not exceed three hundred, very few being killed. The news has caused great rejoiding in Yankeedom.

Gold has declined. On the 15th the price at one o'clock

CONGRESS. Віспмомр. Dec. 20th, 1864.

The Senate was in secret session to-day. The House passed the bill for the sequestration of property of all persons fleeing from the Confederacy to escape military service-yeas 46, mays 34. The Currency bill was further discassed until the House adjourned.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. The Washington Chronicle, of the 18th inst., has been

Stanton's official bulletin, of the 17th, says that disof January, it is not well to make any calculations patches were received to-day from Foster, who had a perapon an extension of the time. Send in the notes at senal interview with Sherman, at Fort McAlister, on the once. We are inclined to think that there is a large 14th. Savannah was closely besieged and its capture was amount of them yet in the hands of the people, for they | confidently expected. The city was to be summoned to surrender within two days, and if not complied with Sher- sity of gold shipments. As promising an end to debt 100. Livingston, of New Jersey, writes in February, man would open his batteries upon it.

Nothing from Thomas to-day.

Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery | Lincoln's election will so far satisfy the South of the | most sink under it." have already been secured. Thomas' whole loss would not folly or further resistance as to make them give in exceed 3,000.

Morgan was captured. Dix's order relative to the pursuit into Causda of the raiders has been revoked by order of Lincoln.

Gold closed on Saturday at 224.

A dispatch from Lexington States that on the 13th inst.

FROM EUROPE. European advices to the 2nd inst. have been received .-Lord Russell had replied to the manifesto of the Confederate Congress, expressing an equal friendship for the North and South, deploring the war and pledging England

A meeting held at Bristol to celebrate Lincoln's re-electrom himself that his release was the result of your letter containing the flowers."—Richmond Sentiar?

The Lincoln speaker was the result of your letgroans for Grant and Butler. The Lincoln speaker was ten millions of people, who claim for our ancestors the tion broke up in a row, after cheers for Davis and Lee, and English in the time of Wallace and Bruce. Shall we, driven from the platform.

For the Journal. CHEER UP. WE CAN NEVER PAIL!

Let no one heritate to sign the death-warrant of the Yankee army led on by Sherman, whose boast is that he will crush the South. Let him be disappointed in future. Evact with fidelity, and not without a sense of existing danger, but not without hope. We are confident that the Yankees thirst for the blood of the last of the Southern leaders. Lat not discord, abuse of power and petty jealousies of rival States or individuals rush our Confederacy to such a doom as awaits us if we permit ourselves conquered. We have a President who stands calm and collected in the consciousness of right. Fear not-for with Davis at the helm, the man whose giant mind can frame laws for the government of his people, and whose brave and reststless spirit can lead them on to victory, if all are

united to sid the President in carrying out his plans. He must see that some of those in power have put their faces against him. Experience furnishes the most available guide in the fermation of festitutions, and if our rulers and eaders will seek for guidence and counsel, let them refer to the charts of history, - where is there more encouraging examples than in the Grecian lessons of war They were unconquerable. We must imitate their example and never give up. Although thousands of our countrymen have offer ed up their lives, there yet remains hundred of thousand of lives to offer. Let this be the determination of all. Yes, for us. Let realings of righteous indignation be showered upon every one that tries to weaken the cause by crosking or by exciting jealonsies or creating discord in our miust. What have Southern men, fighting their God, their altars,

If they fear death, what will be the joys of life when detheir family altars desecrated. Let us not recognise the word fail. Turn to the battle fields in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and in his State, and in the West, and every passing breeze laden from their elent remains to tell you that you must never give up. The Georgians should remember that this was tive governments and the sovereign States respectively the dying words of Bartow, Gen. Gregg, of South Carolina, said, if I die when wounded, I freely give my life for the honor of South Carolina. Col. Fisher, of North Carolina, when riding at the head of his Regiment at first Manassa to take Sherman's battery, he said. Who will follow me? We must take the battery. Every North Carolisian here will follow you to death, Col. Fisher, and onward they went, and they and Hampton's Legion and the 8th Georgia Regiment took the splendid Battery of Sherman. "The departed spirits of the gallant dead" hover over

this country. Let our Generals and soldiers prove that they are as brave and fearless as those who have passed way on the battle-field. We have the prayest men that be noited. The word Union or Submission must not be May Charleston stand, and our other cities hated by the

stood. Let the sullen waves of old ocean engulph her in one vast overwhelming ruin. We are not conquered. We will never be, if we are true to ourselves. No people as powerful in arms as we afe were ever subdued. Never give up, and go on, and we will yet be free.

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

It was a bright, warm Sabbath morning-several persons, perhaps a dezen, were collected in a large upvoluntarily wandered to this painting ever pleased and never satisfied, seeking to look farther through the green trees. Yes, it was beautiful, but that is not the beautiful thing of which I am going to tell you. It is another picture, a living one in the room.

I have said there were some dozen persons collected there. In this midst was a little tuble, with a communion service upon it, and beside the table sat a reverend, white haired man. His face thoughtful and kind and gentle and firm. In his manner he was simple as a chili; and perhaps you would not think, my hatle friend, that he knew more about birds and flowers than all the little girls and boys in the Confederacy put to- THE REAL OBJECT OF SHERMAN'S INVASION -A YANKEE gether; aye he knew more than a great many grown people put together, and it ought to make us ashamed to see one man who has learned so much in a lifetime,

The cld gentleman was a minister, and most of those around him were of his flock. He opened the bible and read. They sang a hymn; and then he talked to them as you may suppose the Apostle John to have talked to his children in the gospel. He said : " I have FROM THE UNITED STATES--REPORTED REPULSE | been your minister in Charleston for fifty years. I have buried your grandfathers and grandmothers-I have married your parents-I have baptized you and received you into the Church-I have been with you in your joys and in your sorrows, and in the fifty years of my ministry there has not been a dissention nor an unpleasant feeling. We have been scattered. We have all had our sorrows. You have had deaths in your families, and I have lately lost one dearer to me than all the world beside; but let us look to higher things."

In concluding his remarks, he said; " If any of you are sick or in sorrow, and wish to see me, do not hesitate to send for me. I will always come any distance with pleasure. The expense is but little; the trouble is nothing. I have nothing now to do but to serve my country by laboring among her soldiers, and to visit my scattered congregation, to whom I am bound by such

Was that not beautiful? I was not one of his congregation, but I felt the deep pathos of the scene, and with most true Christian sympathy could I draw near to the table and join with them in commemorating that love in death, which produces such charming fruits in the followers of our Lord.

Do you wish to know the name of this man whose gray hairs shine like a diadem about his brow? I have ican says that it is the most formidable naval expedition yet | told you that he was from Charleston, and I need scarce-

I wonder it any little boy is now wishing that when his curly brown locks turn gray he may wear them with the same dignity, and that when he approaches the close of life as many affectionate eyes shall be turned upon him. Honor and virtue do not come for the mere beck oning. We must work for them, and they are worth it. It is worth a lifetime of pain to be able, at last, to reach one hand kindly back in farewell to the world while the other is stretched forward to grasp the crown that is glittering before us .- Children's Guide.

From the Missouri Republican. THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The marketable value of an article depending upor the demand for it and the value of what is offered in exchange for it, all speculations as to the future price of gold must be governed by the probabilities, as to the demand for this article and of that which is proffered

The demand arises out of the wants of importers and the fears of those who buy to hoard, as also of an export demand created by the needs of foreign countries. The payment of large sums for East India products, including cotton brought to Europe, necessitates large shipments of coin and bullion, chiefly in silver; and these occasioned by mere speculations or gambling in gold. Our war has drawn largely upon the industrial part figure. There is not only the same consumption, as into Virginia and the rear of Lee. ever, but a larger, owing to the inevitable as well as reckless waste of war. This leaves the country less for Lee would be placed in even a worse position than was compelled to abandon our property to save our lives. exportation and compels it to resort in a larger measure to imports. Our imports have within the last three years greatly increased, while our exports are gradually diminishing. The following is a statement of the

Currency. Estimated Value. Specie value. Exports 1861-2......\$133.867.000 \$130,000,000 Exports 1862-8..... 186,721,000 126,000,000 Exports 1868.4..... 168,925,000 108,000,000

Of course, speculation will be influenced by the probabilities as to the termination of the war. A prosnect of its speedy end would improve the foreign demand for our bonds, and save to that extent the necesand paper issue, persons disposed to hoard gold would Foster reports that Sherman's army is in splendid condi- be less disposed to that kind of investment. At present there is nothing to promise a state of and the additional load of business thrown upon me by

things favorable to a fall in the price of gold, unless we | the villainy of those who pursue nothing but accumu-Unofficial dispatches state that the Provost Marshal of suppose the prevalence of a conviction that President lating fortunes to the ruin of their country, that I alshortly. Several among the most prominent of his supporters expressed no doubt that in the event of Lin-Burbridge routed Duke's brigade at Kingsport and Dick | coln's election the South would abandon the contest in | which the army, under your Excellency's command, less than three months from the time they had assurance of that fact. It is to be fervently hoped that this unsupplied as they have been, through an uncommonly prediction will be verified.

From the Richmond Sentinel. ARMY OF TENNESSEE. In the Field, September 26th, 1864.

Editor Sentinel-In your issue of the 19th inst. I see communication signed "Gray Jacket," which, I think, deserves a hearty response. I agree with "Gray Jacket," that all croakers should read the history of our first revolution, and the history of the Scotch and grees of latitude in those States." enlightened and brave of all countries, with such ex-

sake of my aged parents, and in the name of those wto much dissatisfied with the price." all more sake of ery person in the South has a duty to perform; let them have lost their lives in the cause, I say never! In the languege of our noble General, better to die a thousand deaths than live to be ruled by Lincoln and his negro alies. Soldiers, be not deceived! We have the only key to this war-our muskets! Our bands are those only that can wind it up! Let us be true to curselves! to gain and pleasures, practising every artifice of who have been sent on to Camp Holmes. Several GUERRILLA.

Gentlemen who move peace propositions in Congress and the various Legislatures ought to be very thankful to Pasident Lincoln. His late message must have relieved them of a vast deal of doubt and anxiety. Determined as they seem to be to have peace on any terms, Mr. Lincoln has made it quite plain that they can have it on some terms. Nay, the Yankee President goes so Maj. General Lincoln, Charleston, (S. C.,) Novemfar as to state specifically the terms on which it can be had. The Confederate States have only to submit, unconditionally, and such of the inhabitants as have not of all to persevere until we establish liberty. What a theme been active in rebelling against Lincoln will be allowed to breathe. To this there can surely be no objection on the part of these peace-loving gentlemen. The ancient Disgrace and dishonor stand upon our very threshold and dogma that it is better to lose life and worldly goods the darkest hours of our country's peril are upon us .- than to sacrifice honor, can have no influence, of course, upon enlightened gentlemen of this class. A small condition is annexed to this gift of life, which, of course, solation shall have swept over their fields and they belold does not impair its value. The recipients must acquiesce in all the legislation of the Yankee Congress and all the proclamations of President Lincoln. They are to be left no property of any kind whatever. Their with music awester than that which comes from Eolean estates, real and personal,—the whole vast territory of harp strings, when struck by fairy hands will find voices | the Confederate States-has been declared confiscated. and Congress is called on to abolish slavery by the twothirds vote, which it requires to change any clause of the Constitution. But your real peace loving submissionist rather prefers all this.

There can be no difficulty now as to the means of making ourselves heard. Before there was some doubt. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet positively refused to hear enything the rebels had to say upon any subject whatever. Some very wise and very notable schemes bave been broached to get over that obstacle. The principal was, to call a convention of all the States, Confederate and Yankee, to confer about the matter. . But the exitived. The army must be cared for. Let our people re-election of Lincoln by 300 000 majority has pretty effectually stopped all that. Besides, the taking of the peace-making power out of the President's hands and putting it in the hands of a convention was the overthere, let the sun in heaven forget where Charleston has | throw of the Confederate Constitution and the secession of the States. Now, however, there is no necessity for all this. The States can instruct the President. or, if not, they can request him, to make their submission in form. He will be heard, no doubt, on that subject, though not upon any other.

as we are concerned, is that it will show the re-construct bardments of the Federal iron-clads. It was undefendtionists in their true colors. It affords a test which is ed in the rear, and hence, easily captured. Its dietapce absolutely intallible. The man who offers peace propo- from the railroad is only some four or five miles. A sitions now, after this, is a reconstructionist, and can be broad river is, therefore, open to light draught boats, been to render the President unpopular by throwing cerned, may be kept useless as long as the enemy please. | \$2 upon him the odium of continuing the war. They very If the entire army of Sherman has been forced into the well know that no proposition he can make will be offiwell know that no proposition he can make will be offi-cially entertained, or even received, by Lincoln. They but we fear that a portion of his forces yet hold the line Berswax \$6 to 7 per lb. •

Berswax \$6 to 7 per lb. • require him to do what is impossible, and rail against of the Central Railroad. On this point, however, we him because he does not do it. Lincoln now says that have no advices. If the surmise be true, bloody work he will receive no proposition but of unqualified sub- is but a short distance ahead. If not, Savannan is mission. It gentlemen, then, expect their peace prop- safe, and all the powers of the enemy cannot accomplish compressed, and \$2 to \$1 20 per lb. for compressed, acesitions to be heard, they must found them upon abso- its downfall .- Columbia South Carolinian. lute submission.—Rich. Dispatch.

FROM THE NORTH.

The New York Times announces that it is not of those who expect vast advantages from Sherman's advance through Georgia, "viewed merely as a raid," and it goes on to give what, in its views, does constitute the advantages which are to arise irom it:

Georgia is undoubtedly the granary of the Confederacy, and to destroy its harvests will cripple Lee's army this winter. The carrying off of cattle and horses will, beside, lame the transporting power of the rebel Confederacy. All these are benefits of some importance which we thall derive from Sherman's inva-

But, on the other hand, the Confederacy is essentially an agricultural State. Vast breadths of land in South Carolina Eastern Georgia and North Carolina, formerly planted with cotton, have been, during the last year, sown with wheat and corn. It will be exceeding- | Hendry, with a cargo of 700 bales of cotton, by the ly difficult to starve out such a community.

Again, a destructive invasion of this kind creates a | ton, by the Mackinaw. vast number of new enemies. Every man robbed and stripped by the tempest of destruction now sweeping through Georgia is henceforth a hundred fold more bit. ter hater of the North and the Union than ever before-All doubtful and lukewarm Southerners in that State have undoubtedly become now intense secessionists .-It is just as it would be here if Lee should sweep the banks of the Hudson in a broad track of desolation from Albany to New York, leaving nothing but the house where Sherman was quartered, Dan was 4 per ct. Certificates 60 00 a 00 00 blackened homesteads and wasted farms. There would shown into his presence by a guard, and taking off his sterling Exchange be but one effect. Every Copperhead would become hat, presented the missive. The Yankee general read N. C. Bank Notes at once a violent Unionist, even perhaps a " black abo- the note, and looking up, said : litionist." Patriotism, hatred of the invader, would be ten-fold more strong; for there is a certain limit, beyond which, if you injure a man, nothing is left but hate and despair. Every raid into the South or North has a tendency, without question, to "encourage enlistments" on the other side. Still, these are the necessary evils of war. It solidifies each side. A people like the Anglo-American could never be reduced to be much pleased to talk with you." submission by burning their barns or plundering their

The sole and the grand importance of the invasion o Sherman we hold to be its military aim. The cities on als. Savannah itself is of little importance, in a military point of view. The great ends gained by his bold movement will be the bisection of the great Southern railroad system, the large force of able bodied negroes he may acquire, both for further military and pioneer purposes, and, above all, the influence he will at once exert on the Virginia campaign. Gen. Sherman, we 28th ult., I noticed that a correspondent informs you may be sure, with his long head, is aiming at something that a citizen of this county, Surry, was robbed by a more than burning towns, grain, corn cribs, or captur- band of lawless men. Instead of one citizen, some six ing useless cities. He is, besides, only a lieutenant of or eight, in the western part of this county, were rob- tronting rolvogt's Uphoistery Store. Gen. Grant; his movement is merely part of the great | bed of money, clothing and almost everything that

strategic plan which covers the whole country. Having gained a new base on the Georgia coast, reprovisioned his trains, renewed his ammunition and rested his men, we may confidently expect that his next mountains into Alieghany, threatening to return and movement will be northward. He may even pass by burn our Court House. A sufficient force is now in do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against Savannah and Charleston both, make a new base at Alleghany and it is hoped that the robbers will be fer- said estate to present them, day authenticated, and withadd to the demand for gold on the United States. We speak now without reference to fluctuations in price. Savannan and Charleston both, make a new base at Branchville, and reted out and dealt with in the most summary manner. In the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in the time prescribed by law, or the time presc speak now without reference to fluctuations in price, then easily hold both lines of the rebel railroad system A member of the Home Guard from this county was tate will make immediate payment -the upper and lower. From this point he could easi- caught by those desperadoes a few days ago and it is suply operate toward North Carolina, sweeping the coun- posed hung by them, as nothing has been heard from of our population, and thereby lessened the total of our products. This decrease is a continuing and increasing North Carolina coast, and begun his grand final march Life and property are in constant peril. Prompt and

Cornwallis at Yorktown.

REVOLUTIONARY EXTRACTS. PETERSBURG, Dec., 1864. Editor of the Richmond Sentinel:

I send you some short extracts from letters written to Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary war, and which are to be found in Speras' "Correspondence of the American Revolution." They are interesting as bearing upon the events of the present war.

"I am so discouraged by our public mismanagement

THOMAS WHARTON, JR. "The unparalleled patience and magnanimity with

have endured the hardships attending their situation, severe winter, is an honor which posterity will consider as more illustrious than could have been derived to them by a victory obtained by any sudden and vigorous exertion." HENRY LAURENS.

"There is a certain versatility babitual, if not almost

"The growing extravagance of the people and the has been discovered three centuries after his death."

amples before us, suffer ourselves to be run over and increasing downed for the article of forage, in this quar. It is stated in the newspapers that the Hon. Cyrus trampled in the cust by Yankees and negroes, a race ter, have become a very glarming affair. Hay is from H. McCormick, of McCormick's reaper, proprietor of The storms that have been so long gathering have at that we have civilized? Never, nev that we have civilized? Never, never, never, never, never! Pri- sixty to eighty dollars a ton and upon, the rise. Corn the Chicago Times, and late Democratic candidate for devastati n in their tread in Georgia. Let the scene change. wife and child, (who are in lexas, where I have not seen else that will answer for forage in that proportion. — re assembling of the Chicago Convention. them but once in three years,) I say never! For the Carting is nine shillings a mile, by the ten, and people

HENRY LAURENS, President of Congress, November, lochding two clerks in the British Consul's office.

1778-r is haway but one arevoltal so abecarfords elidir (v "Where is virtue, where is patriotism now; when all most every man has lurned his thoughts and attention change-alley or Jonathens; when men of abitities disgracefully neglect the important duties for which they were sent to Congress, tempted by the pitiful fees of practising attorneys; when members of that body artfully start a point, succeed, and then avail themselves of the secrets of the House, and commence monopolizing and accumulate the public debt for their private emoluments ?"

"The House of Assembly refused, on the recommendation of Congress, to raise any black corps." [It would appear from this that Congress recommended this measure to the States, or at least to South Caro-

" Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, six miles from the town, supposed to be the key of the harbor, is in a very decayed state, and without a ditch, pickets or abatis to it. The repairs of that also are delayed from the same cause. [The want of negro laborers.] Two floating batteries have been recommended to cover the bar, and they would undoubtedly answer the most valuable purpose as no heavy ships can come over it unless they take out their guns, or they are so much careened as they cannot work them. These also, though indispensably necessary to the safety of the harbor, are un-

GEN. GREENE, West Point, Nov. 1779. "I have no doubt but that every State bordering ipon the enemy will apply for a proper force to protect them against their ravages. To comply with these most of it was made last Spring and is perfectly dry. commands, will hazard the safety of the whole army .-Divide your force and you will fall a prey in every quarter; and I am persuaded, were you to adopt the plan, it would be so far from affording them that protection and security, which they promise themselves, that it would become one of the principal causes of the enemy's making inroads, and committing depredations

SHERMAN.

If reports be true, the situation is a grave one. It is useless to disguise facts. Sherman has reached the sea. and, in doing so, has cut the Guif Road, running southward from Savannah. Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, now in his possession, defended the mouth of the PITT, as ed 18 years. But the brief benefit afforded by the message, so far Ogeechee and twice has sustained the severest bom-

> Wm. Smithson, the Washington banker, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary, for treasonable correspondence with the rebels, has been released by order of the President.

DREADFUL CASUALTY .- On Tuesday afternoon last a youth named John Keyser, aged about 15, became entangled in the machinery at the Arsenal and Armory in this place, where he was working, and was crushed to death, being horribly mangled .- Fay. Observer 15th

NEW U. S. SENATOR ELECTED .- On Friday, in the Virginia Legislature, in session at Alexandria, Hon. Joseph Segar, of Elizabeth City County, was declared elected United States Senator, in place of Hon. L. J.

MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED .- The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Porter, dated Fort Monroe, in which he reports the capture of the blockade runner steamer Emma Cherokee, and the schooner Mary, with 80 bales of cot-

From the Macon Telegraph.

While the Yankee troops were at Milledgeville, a lady residing two miles from town, sent a note to Sherman requesting him to send a guard to her house to 8 per cent. Boads \$100 00 a \$125 00 protect it from pillage. A faithful old negro named Daniel was the bearer of the note. Upon arriving at

" Take a seat, old gentleman, take a seat." " No, tank ye, massa," said Dan, "I'se jist waitin'

for de answer to missus' note." "We are about to dine;" said Sherman, "and will be happy to have your company. Take a seat." "Yah! yah! massa, ye make fun wid de ole nigger."

"I insist upon it. You must dine with me. I shall In vain Dan protested. Sherman insisted, and the result was Dan took dinner with the Yankee general. As soon as he could escape, Dan returned to his mistress. Sherman has good cause to boast of the honor Lockwood's Folly on the 19th, 20th and 21st; at Smithville his line of march are of no consequence to him unless done him. It is rarely he has as honest a man as Dan he can destroy their depots of supplies and their arsea- to sit at his table. We congratulate Sherman, and to receive the property tax of 1864. Four per cent. certitender our sympathy to Dan.

> OUTRAGES IN SURRY COUNTY .- The following is an extract from a letter just received by us :-

NEAR MOUNT AIRY, N. C., Dec. 2d, 1864. Measrs. E. J. Hale & Sons :- In your issue of the could be carried off. A very aged lady who had prepared her shroud, had it taken from her. After committing these depredations the robbers re-crossed the energetic measures must be taken to suppress this law-This would be the closing act of the rebellion, and lessness, or we who live near the mountains will be Steam Engine, with new boiler; boats; flats; an old schoo-I hope the Legislature will heed Gov. Vance's recommendation, and devise a more efficient organization for stock hogs; 102 head of sheep; 21 goats; corn; fodder; protection than we have now. No man should be baled hay; rice straw, and a large quantity of rice. Also commissioned until satisfactory evidence was shown a set of Balt Works at Lockwood's Folly, consisting of that he was loyal and true. It is idle to expect anything from an officer whose patriotism does not prompt | Terms of sale, six months' credit, purchaser giving notes him to action.

ANCIENT BUST OF SHAKSPEARE. - There is good reason to believe, says the Birmingham Post, that a cart, some household furniture, one mule, and farming bust from the features of Shakspeare has been preserved, although very little has been said on the subject .-About six years ago, in the course of removing some buildings in Lincoln's Inn Fields, near the site of the Duke's Theatre, a noble bust was discovered, which was believed to be one of Shakspeare, from its remarkable resemblance to some of the other portraits, and the January, 1865, at the late residence of Mr. Register, curious locality in which it was found. This bust, originally in the hands of Professor Owen, is now in the hands of the members of the Garrick Club, in London.

A still more environs eigenvatures are remained to be told.

This bust, for the balance of Michael Register. Also, at same time ing to the Estate of Michael Register. Also, at same time and place, will rent out the plantation and mill.

Bonds with approved security required.

C. M. GALLOWAY, Adm'r. curious locality in which it was found. This bust, A still more curious circumstance remains to be told. A cast of Shakspeare's face had long been in the possession of a German family and the tradition was that it had been taken after the poet's death for an emicent German then resident in London.

The cast has been treasured as a sacred relic for several generations, but at the sale of the family collection, a short time since, it fell into the hands of a German physician-a friend of the late Prince Consort -and on his departure for Australia, this gentleman left it in the care of Professor Owen, with whom it still remains. On comparing the cast with the bust already referred to, there appeared to be no doubt that an original cast and bust, mutually conforming each other, constitutional, in men born South of thirty-eight de- had been found, and that the "very effigies" of the poet had been placed beyond all doubt. Strange as the story may seem, there is every reason to beleive that the prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise

... The Yankee papers profess to have discovered a conspiracy to assassinate Gen. Rosecrans, McNeil, and other officials at St Louis. Several arrests have been made

A portion of the Home Guard of this county went out last week in search of deserters, tories, &c., and succeeded in capturing three deserters in Burke county, others were found, but made good their escape, notwithstanding they were fired on repeatedly.

IMPROVEMENT TO THE FLAG. - We have before us an engraved copy of the "proposed Confederate flag," provided for by the bill introduced into the Senate on yesterday, by Senator SEMMES. It differs from the flag as now existing chiefly in having a bar of red at the edge of the flag. The effect is to relieve the flag of its excess of while and import to it more warmth and richness of expression. The proposed model is the design of an officer in the army, and is highly approved by many officers of taste and position, whose letters we have seeu. It is particularly commended by naval officers, whose judgment in such matter is always considered entitled to peculiar consideration .- Richmond Sentinel.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

A FULL ATTENDANCE of the members of the Society is requested at the Town Hall on Thursday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary.

All other ladies who are willing to co-operate with the Soldiers' Aid Society in providing a Christmas Dinner for the troops of this command are invited to attend at the same time and place.

SUPERIOR SALT.

500 BAGS superior COAST SALT of my own make: Fer sale by

> WM. R. UTLEY. 68-tf-10-4t

MARRIED.

At Wrightsville Sound, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Hepburn, Lt. J. N. HINTON, of the 68th Regiment N. C. T., to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of R. H.

On Black River, in the scounty, by Rev. W. W. Kennedy. Capt. J. F. MUORE, to Miss MARY B. DEVANE.

DIED. In this town, on Monday morning last, WILLIE E. LIP In this to wn, on Monday 19th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. L. WIS C. TURNER, aged 36 years.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Dec. 21st, 1864

BEAF CATTLE-Are in moderate enquiry, and none of consequence coming to market. We quote on the hoof at BACON-Is scare and in demand. Sells from carts at \$8

BEKSWAX-\$6 to 6 50 per lb. EUTTER-\$12 to 13 per lb. Corron-No change in prices. Several parcels have

Nov. 26th

changed hands during the week at \$1 75 to 1 80 for uncording to quantity and quality. Conn—Sens at \$25 to 28 per bushel. CORN MEAL Sells from the granaries at \$25 per bushel.

Copperas-Retails at \$5 per ib Eggs-Sell from carts at \$8 to 9 per dozen. FLOUR-The market continues to be very poorly supplied. and prices rule high. We quote at \$340 to \$350 per bbl.

FORAGE-Is very scarce and in demand. We quote Hay and Fodder at \$25, and Shugks at \$14 to 15 per 100 lbs. HIDES-Green \$2; dry \$4 50 to \$5 per lb.

LEATHER-Sole \$20 to 25; upper \$25 to 28 per lb. LARD-By the barrel \$6 50 to 7 per lb. NAILS-By the keg, \$2 50 to \$ 25 per lb. PEAS-Cow \$25 per bushel. PEA NUTS-Sell from carts at \$25 per bushel.

POTATORS-Irish \$35 to 30; sweet \$20 to 25 per bushel. Poultry-Live fowls \$6 to 8 each, as to size; turkeys 25; dressad do. \$3 50 to 4 per ... RICE-Clean, \$1 per lb. by the cask. PORK-Sales from carts during the week at prices rang ing from \$3 25 to 4 per lb.

SALT-Sound made selis from store at \$32 50 to 35 in bbls., and \$35 to \$40 per bushel in sacks, as in quality. EUGAR-Brown, \$7 to 7 50 per lb. EYRUP-is source and in demand. We quote by the bar rel at \$40 per gallon.

SHEETING - Fasetteville factory \$5 per yard. SPINITS TURPENTINE-Nominal at \$5 50 to \$6 per gallon. TALLOW-\$5 to 5 50 per lb. YARN-Sells by the bale at \$50 to 55 per bunch. Wood-Sells by the boat load at \$50 to 55 for pine and

ash, and \$60 to 70 per cord for oak. MONEY MARKET. REVISED DAILY BY B. F. GRADY,

EXCHANGE BROKER, 29 MARKET STREET. SELLING RATES. \$105 00 a 130 00 70 00 a CO 00 60 00 a 00 00 65 00 a CO 00 75 00 a 00 00 65 00 a 00 00 31 00 a 32 CO 5 00 a 6 00 5 50 a 6 50 2 75 a 0 00 3 00 a 00 00 Georgia " 3 00 a 3 60 2 50 a 3 00 3 00 a 3 50 Virginia 2 50 a 3 00 00 00 a 60 00 00 00 a 00 CO 00 00 a 00 CO 00 00 a 00 00

Nors .- The quotations of coin is omitted for the present, as there is out very little trade in it, and no settled

NOTICE TO THE TAX PAYERS

Silver

CB BRUNSWICK COUNTY, 63d DISTRICT. January, 1865; at Waccamaw on the 16th and 17th; at on the 23d, 24th and 25th; at Town Creek Camp Ground on the 27th and 28th, and at Northwest on the 30th and 31st, ficates received in payment of the same. All persons falling to attend at the above specified times and places will be charged ten per cent. additional under the 16th section

of the act of 17th February, 1864. JOSEPH GREEN. Collector for Brunswick County, N. C.

Dec. 15. OFFICE ROOMS IN STATE BANK BUILDING. Entrance on Princess street, 87-tf&13-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, THE UNDERSIGNED having, at December Term, 1864. of Brunswick County Court, qualified as Administrators of the estate of Colonel Henry N. Howard, deceased.

FURTHER NOTICE_IMPORTANT SALE. WIL', BE SOLD, at the late residence of said deceased. in Brunswick county, on the 10th January, 1865, all the perishable property of said estate, consisting of everything necessary to carry on a rice plantation. Also, a fine ner; 2 valuable horses; 9 mules; wagons; carts; rockaway and harness; 2 buggies and harness; farming tools; household and kitchen turniture; hogs, both fattening and eight pans. Sale to continue from day to day until all is

with approved security. There will be soid subsequently, in Robeson county, at the place of said deceased, a valuable yoke of oxen and

A. A. McKOY, Adm'rs. W. N. PEDEN, Sol-taw-ts-12 ts

· NOTICE.

for the balance of the year, about twenty begroes belong-

Moore's Creek, Dec. 14th, 1864.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &C., WILL be sold in the village of Lillington, New Hand-ver County, on Monday, January 2d, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the Wheelright and Blacksmith Tools, belonging to the estate of Capt. L. L. Keith, consisting of bellows, anvil, vises, tongs, saws, planes, chisels, augurs,

> W. J. CORNWALL, Agent for Mrs. Z. Keith.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO the Jail of New Hanover county, a negro boy named McK ENZIE, who says that he belongs to Bur-well smith, of Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C. named McKeNZie, who says that he belongs to Bur-The owner of said negro is hereby not fied to come for ward.

bitis, &c., &c.

tools.